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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/665,594	09/19/2000	William R. Bullman	BULLMAN 7-26-6	5797

7590 02/04/2008

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EXAMINER	
PERILLA, JASON M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2611	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/04/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/665,594	BULLMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jason M. Perilla	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 November 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *18 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, and 3-33 are pending in the instant application.

Response to Arguments

2. In view of a new application of the prior art, the Applicant's argument, filed November 5, 2007, is not persuasive.

New prior art rejections are set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-7, 12-21, and 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lechleider et al (US 6091713; hereafter "Lechleider" – previously presented) in view of Bellenger et al (US 6058110; hereafter "Bellenger" – previously presented), and in further view of Lu et al (U.S. Pat. No. 6870899; hereafter "Lu").

Regarding claim 1, Lechleider discloses a method for deploying digital subscriber line (DSL) service via an analog modem (col. 2, lines 17-29; col. 3, lines 7-13; "Summary of the Invention") comprising, receiving a subscriber login request (fig. 1, via modem ref. 103; col. 5, lines 47-50) into a network site (fig. 1, ref. 113) via an analog modem (col. 3, lines 33-41), requesting said analog modem to provide test results relating to a suitability of a service line used by the subscriber for supporting DSL service via the analog modem (col. 5, line 50 – col. 6, line 30), and provisioning DSL

service on the service line if suitability is determined to support DSL service (col. 7. lines 40-47) wherein said DSL service is automatically qualified for service over a DSL modem. In Lechleider's disclosure, initially, the analog modem is not "provisioned" for DSL service by being connected to a service provider's complementary DSL service physically, or otherwise. The analog modem must make a subscriber login request to a network site to establish a connection as is understood in the art. Lechleider discloses that after testing a communications line with an analog voice band modem, DSL service may be provisioned by replacing the analog band modem with a DSL band modem (col. 2, lines 57-68) but does not explicitly disclose the use of an analog/DSL modem wherein a service line of said subscriber connected to said combination analog/DSL modem is not provisioned for DSL service until the suitability of the service line is tested. However, Bellenger teaches the use of a modem that operates throughout the voice band and also extended operation above the voice band into the DSL band (col. 2, lines 56-60). Further, Bellenger teaches an analog/DSL modem that determines if the telephone line is capable of operating in the DSL band, and uses the DSL band if the determination is favorable (col. 2, lines 60-67). At such time, as broadly as claimed, the "subscriber line" of the modem is "provisioned" for DSL service by "connecting" a service line between a subscriber's location (fig. 1, ref. 110) to a central office (fig. 1, ref. 140) and a service provider's complementary DSL device (fig. 1, ref. 160). The connection to the service provider's complementary DSL device is automatically switched on once the suitability of the service line has been tested, approved, and connected for DSL service (col. 8, lines 45-65; and col. 10, lines 35-65). The

analog/DSL modem of Bellenger provides analog service while operating in the analog (voice) band and DSL service while operating in the DSL band (col. 2, lines 57-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to use the analog/DSL modem of Bellenger with the method of deploying DSL service of Lechleider because the DSL band modem would be automatically provisioned and qualified for DSL band communications as taught by Bellenger and would advantageously modify the method of Lechleider by removing the step of replacing the analog (voice) band modem with one that operates in the DSL band (a DSL modem). In the exemplary combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, the method of deploying or provisioning DSL service would still follow the teachings of both references. That is, in each case, an analog (voice) band modem is utilized to provide test results according to the suitability of the service line being tested. During this period, the DSL modem is not used, required, or provisioned. Therefore, in the first steps of the method, DSL service is not provisioned by a physical connection because the service line has not yet passed the tests of suitability. In the case that the suitability of the service line is sufficient to support DSL service, the DSL service may be automatically qualified and implemented (by switching on) by the method of Lechleider in view of Bellenger as claimed.

Further regarding claim 1, Lechleider discloses that provisioning a connection comprises creating a connection between a subscriber's location (fig. 1, ref. 170) to a central office (fig. 1, ref. 140) and to a data service (fig. 1, ref. 190). However, Lechleider in view of Bellenger do not explicitly disclose that provisioning DSL service

comprises *a network service provider* provisioning a connection from a subscriber's location to a central office and to a service provider's complementary DSL service. However, Lu teaches, provisioning a DSL line (col. 1 and 2; "BACKGROUND") wherein a network service provider must interface with a local exchange carrier to during a DSL loop qualification to provision a DSL line (col. 3, lines 1-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made that, once communication in the DSL band is qualified, the DSL line would be provisioned between the subscriber location, the central office, and the data service by both the network service provider and the local exchange carrier because they are responsible for any and all connections between the communication lines.

Regarding claim 3, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that a network site is accessed via a separate connection to an Internet (fig. 1). It is inherent that by the use of an analog modem, a separate connection to an Internet is created proceeding the subscriber login request.

Regarding claim 4, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses providing at least one of an address and a telephone number to the network site via an analog modem (col. 7, lines 61-67).

Regarding claim 5, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that determining the suitability of the service line further comprises performing a

measurement of at least one parameter of the service line using the analog modem (col. 6, lines 8-29).

Regarding claim 6, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 5 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that the performing of a measurement further comprises measuring the amplitude of a signal transmitted over the service line (col. 6, line 13-14). It is inherent in the process of measuring RX/TX power that a measurement of amplitude is made.

Regarding claim 7, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 5 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that the performing of a measurement further comprises measuring a return echo over the service line (col. 6, lines 24-25).

Regarding claim 12, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Further Lechleider discloses making a list of subscribers that are approved for service (col. 7, lines 40-41). The limitation including informing a subscriber that DSL service is not available when the service line is determined to not support DSL service is obvious in view of the utility of the DSL loop characterization as disclosed by Lechleider. Because the purpose of the method disclosed by Lechleider is to determine the availability of DSL service on a telephone loop for a subscriber, it is obvious that if the service is found to be unavailable, the subscriber would be notified.

Regarding claim 13, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 12 as applied above. The limitation including informing

a subscriber why DSL service is unavailable is obvious in view of the telephone loop testing as performed by Lechleider. The utility of carefully characterizing the potential DSL telephone loop as described by Lechleider is provided by the knowledge of why the DSL service can or can not be provided. Therefore, it would be obvious to provide this information to a potential subscriber, because a reason for the unavailability of the service is known by the method, and the potential subscriber may request the reasoning of the unfavorable service determination.

Regarding claim 14, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 1 as applied above. Further, Bellenger discloses that the DSL modem is selected (col. 2, lines 56-67).

Regarding claim 15, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 14 as applied above. Troubleshooting the installed DSL service by having the analog modem portion of the combination analog/DSL modem to re-determine the suitability of the service line is not explicitly stated by Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu. However, if the method using an analog/DSL modem to determine suitability of a telephone loop for DSL transmissions is suitable, then it would be obvious to utilize the analog modem to troubleshoot the DSL telephone loop once service is activated because the method was used to troubleshoot the connection before service was started, and it is still available to troubleshoot the connection after the service was started. For instance, if the connection was lost, the analog portion of the modem would "troubleshoot" or attempt to reconnect (Bellenger; fig. 9; col. 11, lines 7-15), and it would re-determine the suitability of the service line.

The process of re-determining the service line characteristics as shown in figure 9 of Bellenger is performed without the disconnection/reconnection of either the voice band or DSL band modem because they are combined into one modem.

Regarding claim 16, Lechleider in view of Bellenger and Lu disclose the limitations of the claim as applied to claim 1, above. Further, Lechleider discloses a computer program product for deploying digital subscriber line (DSL) services via an analog modem (col. 2, lines 17-29; col. 3, lines 7-13). The computer program product comprises a computer usable medium having computer readable program code thereon, including program code for logging into a network site via an analog modem (col. 3, lines 33-41) and program code for determining a suitability of a service line for DSL services via the analog modem (col. 7. lines 40-41). The analog modem must make a subscriber login request to a network site to establish a connection as is understood in the art. Lechleider discloses that the analog modem may be contained in a personal computer (col. 4, lines 35-36). It is inherent that the computer program product comprises computer usable medium in the form of some type of memory (i.e. RAM, ROM, HDD) that is readable by the computer. As understood by one in the art, the program product code may be also present in the modem itself in the form of firmware contained on computer readable medium such as the ROM of the modem. It is inherent that a modem also contains a program product. Lechleider discloses that after testing a communications line with a voice band modem, it could be replaced with a DSL band modem (col. 2, lines 57-68) but does not explicitly disclose the use of an analog/DSL modem wherein the combination analog/DSL modem supports analog

service to a subscriber and DSL from a DSL service provider to said subscriber. However, Bellenger teaches the use of a modem that operates throughout the voice band and also extended operation above the voice band for DSL (col. 2, lines 56-60). Further, Bellenger teaches an analog/DSL modem that determines if the telephone line is capable of operating in the DSL band, and program code for installing DSL services if the DSL band determination is favorable (col. 2, lines 60-67). Since control of the modem is accommodated by the program code, it is the program code that enacts and installs the DSL service by the selection of the DSL modem. The analog/DSL modem of Bellenger provides analog service while operating in the analog (voice) band and DSL service while operating in the DSL band (col. 2, lines 57-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to combine the analog/DSL modem and program code to install the DSL service of Bellenger with the DSL suitability determination program product of Lechleider, for at least the reasons applied to claim 1 above, and because the DSL band modem would be immediately available for DSL band communications as taught by Bellenger and would advantageously modify program product of Lechleider by removing the step of replacing the analog (voice) band modem with one that operates in the DSL band (a DSL modem).

Regarding claim 17, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 16 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses program code for accessing the network site via a separate connection to an Internet

(fig. 1). It is inherent that by the use of an analog modem, a separate connection to an Internet is created proceeding the subscriber login request.

Regarding claim 18, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 16 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses program code for providing at least one of an address and a telephone number to the network site via an analog modem (col. 7, lines 61-67).

Regarding claim 19, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclosed the limitations of claim 16 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses program code for directing the analog portion of the modem to measure at least one parameter of the service (col. 6, lines 8-29).

Regarding claim 20, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 19 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that at least one parameter comprises an amplitude of a signal transmitted over the service line (col. 6, line 13-14). It is inherent in the process of measuring RX/TX power that a measurement of amplitude is made.

Regarding claim 21, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 19 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that the at least one parameter comprises a return echo over the service line (col. 6, lines 24-25).

Regarding claim 26, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 16 as applied above. Further, Bellenger discloses

program code to select the DSL modem (col. 2, lines 56-67). It is inherent that the DSL modem is selected by program code controlling the operation of the modem.

Regarding claim 27, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 27 as applied to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 28, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 27 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that the parameter test module is adapted to measure the amplitude of a signal transmitted over the service line (col. 6, line 13-14). It is inherent in the process of measuring RX/TX power that a measurement of amplitude is made.

Regarding claim 29, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 27 as applied above. Further, Lechleider discloses that the parameter test module is adapted to measure a return echo over the service line (col. 6, lines 24-25).

5. Claims 8-11, 22-25, and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu as applied to claims 5, 19, and 27 above, and further in view of Vogt, III et al (US 5625667; hereafter "Vogt").

Regarding claim 8, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 5 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that performing the measurement of claim 5 further comprises measuring a tip voltage of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and

resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 9, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 5 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu does not disclose that performing the measurement of claim 5 further comprises measuring a ring voltage of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is

applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 10, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 5 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that performing the measurement of claim 5 further comprises measuring a capacitance of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the

measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 11, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclosed the limitations of claim 5 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that performing the measurement of claim 5 further comprises measuring the impedance of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance, and hence the impedance, of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 22, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 19 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the at least one parameter comprises a tip

voltage of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 23, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclosed the limitations of claim 19 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the at least one parameter comprises a ring voltage of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the

quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 24, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 19 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the at least one parameter comprises a capacitance of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of

Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 25, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclosed the limitations of claim 19 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the at least one parameter comprises an impedance of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance, and hence the impedance, of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 30, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 27 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the parameter test module is adapted to test a tip voltage of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring

voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 31, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 27 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the parameter test module is adapted to test a ring voltage of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality

of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 32, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclose the limitations of claim 27 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the parameter test module is adapted to test a capacitance of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Regarding claim 32, Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu disclosed the limitations of claim 27 as applied above. Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu do not disclose that the parameter test module is adapted to test an impedance of the service line. However, Vogt teaches that the tip and the ring voltage can be measured to calculate the capacitance and resistance of the telephone line (abstract; col. 4, lines 3-16). Further, Vogt teaches that the telephone operating company would want to measure the parameters of a telephone line to detect potential problems (col. 1, lines 38-41). Calculating the resistance and capacitance of the telephone line by measuring the tip and ring voltages is beneficial to characterizing the quality of the telephone line connection, and it is applicable to characterizing the quality of the telephone line for DSL communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time which the invention was made to take the measurements of tip and ring voltage for measuring the resistance and capacitance, and hence the impedance, of the telephone loop as taught by Vogt in the combination of Lechleider in view of Bellenger, and in further view of Lu because the measurements are applicable to assessing the quality of the telephone loop for DSL communications.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. No claims are allowed.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason M. Perilla whose telephone number is (571) 272-3055. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chieh M. Fan can be reached on (571) 272-3042. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Jason M. Perilla
January 31, 2008

CHIEH M. FAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER